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Assistant Business Manager.....Garth W. Cate  
Editor.....J. W. Spear  
City Editor.....Lyle Abbott

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916

Political theories that do not take  
into consideration human nature will  
not work out, no matter how finely  
spun or beautiful they may be.  
B. W. McKeen.

## As to Democratic "Soreness"

Those who count upon democratic "soreness" to aid in bringing about a republican victory in Arizona, are taking a very superficial view of the situation. We entertain not the slightest doubt that there will be a republican victory in Arizona next November and that it will be effected with the aid of many voters who are or were democrats. But if we had to depend upon the aid of only democrats who are "sore," we would be in a bad way. There are not enough of them to count for much in the election. Only the defeated candidates and their immediate friends are "sore" and they are not "sore" at all the successful candidates but only at the candidates by whom they were defeated. For instance, the lost candidate for tax commissioner or attorney general, or a justice of the peace, does not necessarily entertain any ill-will against the successful candidate for governor, senator, representative or candidate for any office except that to which the defeated candidate aspired. Thus we see how easy it will be for the democrats who are interested in the primaries, to come together; at any rate for enough of them to get together to make the number of those still sore entirely negligible.

The republicans of Arizona must in the first place, depend upon themselves and next, upon the great mass of the democrats who were not even slightly interested in the fortunes of any democratic candidate in the late primary. In this county there are about 11,000 democrats registered. Many others had registered as non-partisan, and many others had not registered for the primary election at all. Hardly 4,000 democratic votes were cast at the primary, about 30 per cent of the registered democratic vote; probably about 25 per cent of the supposed democratic vote. Here we have about 70 per cent of the democrats of Maricopa county whose apathy or disgust kept them away from the polls. They cared for neither Hunt, Olney nor any other democratic candidate. They cannot therefore, be "sore" at the result of the primary. In spite of all the furore, all the seeming bitterness in the democratic party in this county, here were 70 per cent of the democratic voters who had no choice between Hunt and Olney. It may be reasonably presumed that many of these democrats have some interest in the state government; that they have some preference of candidates for governor. And if, as has been demonstrated, that preference is not either Hunt or Olney, it must be Campbell.

What is true of Maricopa county, we have been informed is true in a great measure of every other county—a light democratic registration for the primaries and a light attendance of registered democrats at the primaries.

Here is the field which promises most for the success of the republicans in November and for good government.

## Carranza's Argument

The first concrete result of the Mexican conference is a demand by Carranza for an indemnity of \$200,000,000 from the United States because it violated Mexican sovereignty by sending General Pershing's command into Mexico. When President Wilson sent Pershing into Mexico he announced that he did so with the full consent of Carranza. Subsequent events proved that this statement had no basis in fact and that Carranza had persistently and emphatically protested against the invasion and that it was "in truth and in fact" an act of war. Of course the president's objection to admitting that he had sent a force into Mexico against Carranza's protest, was that it would puncture the democratic slogan, "He has kept us out of war."

Nevertheless, Mr. Wilson's misrepresentation of the facts affords Carranza ground for contending that Mr. Wilson knew it was not proper to send the troops in without his consent. It was on the same ground that Carranza ordered his troops to fire on the Americans at Carrizal, that his men did so fire and kill seventeen American soldiers. His ambassador in Washington informed the administration that the Mexican troops fired by order of Carranza, and as the administration in Washington never resented the fire, Carranza will doubtless use that fact as proving that Mr. Wilson knew he was in the wrong when he ordered the troops into Mexico, knew he had no ground for a protest and must know the demand for indemnity is just. What the outcome of the Carranza demand will be, none can foretell, for this administration is guided by no principles of international law and no consistency or continuity of policy.

## At Mr. Bryan's Own Expense

It was well known that Mr. Bryan, since his advent into public life, was an earnest advocate of woman suffrage. He was its foremost advocate. Equal suffrage was one of the issues which for years Mr. Bryan could not force upon his party over which he was all-powerful; but here his power failed him. But failure did not moderate the expression of his own views or cause a relaxation of his own efforts to give votes to women.

But knowing as we do, the earnestness of Mr. Bryan in the matter of woman suffrage, we never comprehended the depth of his earnestness and the sacrifices he made for the cause until we heard from his own lips on Wednesday night, that on one occasion he had gone to New York "at his own expense" to speak for woman suffrage. When a man of Mr. Bryan's habits of thrift does anything for any cause

"at his own expense," we may know of a truth that his heart is in it.

Mr. Bryan for many years, during his whole public life, has divided his time between uplifting humanity and uplifting the democratic party. His heart has also been in his work for humanity but he has always demanded so much per lift and has received it.

From Chautauqua circuits he has derived enough to pay his own expenses in uplifting democracy against which a charge for the services of the uplifter could not be directly made. For the cause of woman suffrage, however, Mr. Bryan has suffered a clear, total loss without hope of other compensation than an approving conscience.

It may have seemed in ill taste for Mr. Bryan to advertise so widely that he had paid his own expenses in any good cause. It would ill become an evangelist to declare that he had led souls to heaven at his own expense. It would smack of vain boasting. But Mr. Bryan did not mean to boast of his liberality but it was his way of proving to the people beyond the shadow of a doubt that he was a suffragist. Knowing as we now do, that Mr. Bryan has made this supreme sacrifice, who can doubt that he would lay down his life for the cause?

Interested as we may be in the friendly attitude of Mr. Bryan toward woman suffrage, we cannot refrain from asking what that has to do with the respective attitudes of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes, the former having recently revised his to meet and conform to that of Mr. Hughes which was taken unequivocally and boldly at the outset of his campaign.

## Politics and Religion

One incident of the late campaign which has not been given publicity by the press, was an attempt to arouse religious prejudice against certain candidates. Most of the candidates so attacked were on the democratic ticket. We do not believe, at any rate, there is no evidence that any political faction or any candidate was implicated in this despicable, un-American scheme. We think it was purely the work of a few fanatics and looking over the list of successful candidates, we may say that it was without effect.

One's religious belief should never be accepted as a reason for his election to, or his defeat for office. If we should come to that, we should have gone back to a condition that existed in the Dark Ages from which we have been slowly emerging. Such a condition now, with our multiplicity of religious beliefs would be worse than it was in the middle ages when the people generally were of one religion. Now with our multiplicity of religious denominations, the application of a religious test would produce a situation only a little short of anarchy.

The man who would apply this test is a violator of the spirit of our constitution. He is not a good American and, therefore, is not a good citizen.

We notice by a London dispatch regarding operations on the Macedonian front that the "British troops which had crossed the Struma, were withdrawn after inflicting severe losses upon the Bulgarians." We suppose this retrograde movement was made to save the remnants of the Bulgarians from annihilation. The British could not resist the inclination to slaughter them when in close proximity and so decided to put the river between themselves and their victims.

We trust that the returns from the primaries will be all in and the figures compiled before we begin trying to collect the returns from the general election.

## APPLE TARTS AND SHRAPNEL

On my morning trip a soldier with handgled arm was put beside me on the front seat. (The writer is an American ambulance driver at Verdun.) He was about 40 years old; a wiry black beard gave a certain fullness to his thin face, and his hands were pudgy and short of finger. When he removed his helmet I saw that he was bald. A tad cold caused him to speak in a curious whispering tone, giving to everything he said the character of a grotesque confidence.

"What do you do on civil?" he asked.  
"I told him."  
"I am a pastry cook," he went on. "My specialty is St. Denis apple tarts."

A "mermite" intended for the road landed in the river as he spoke.

"Have you ever had one? They are very good when made with fresh cream." He sighed.  
"How did you get wounded?" said I.  
"Eclat d'obus" ("bursting shell"), he replied, as if that were the whole story. After a pause he added, "Douaumont—yesterday."

I thought of the shells I had seen bursting over the fort.

"Do you put salt in chocolate?" he asked professionally.  
"Not as a rule," I replied.  
"It improves it," he pursued, as if he were revealing a confidential dogn. "The Boche bread is bad, very bad—much worse than a year ago. Full of crumbles and lumps. Degoutant!"

The ambulance rolled up to the evacuation station and my pastry cook alighted.

"When the war is over come to my shop," he whispered benevolently, "and you shall have some tartes aux pommes a la mode de St. Denis with my wife and me."

"With fresh cream?" I asked.  
"Of course," he replied, seriously.

I accepted gratefully, and the good old soul gave me his address.—Henry Sheahan in Atlantic Monthly.

## NOT JURYMEN, BUT IDIOTS NEVERTHELESS

In Harper's Magazine for September, Louise Closser Hale tells of an amusing episode in her recent motor trip through Virginia. It was at Staunton, and a circus was in town.

"It was near the courthouse that we watched a long file of soberly clad citizens pass by. I stood among the loafers admiring the dignity of what I took to be the makers of our laws and those who sit in judgment on us. Eager to pay a compliment to the citizens of Staunton, I remarked upon the excellent appearance."

"Court and jury?" I questioned politely.

"No, ma'am," replied the loafer. "That's the insane asylum going to the circus."

"We left the town shortly afterward with our position in life firmly established. We had not intended to head the procession. Our car had started to turn from the side-street where the hotel stood into the main thoroughfare before we appreciated that the traffic had ceased and that the great red-and-gold band-wagon had already passed. There was a hiatus between this band-wagon and the elephants, and the ever-courteous southern policeman, seeing us with baggage strapped on, wished to speed our departure by slipping us into this space."

"When we were once in we could not get out. I won't say that Toby and I cared to get out. This circus idea had been forced upon us, and we accepted it, but the illustrator's face was pitiful."

"Are we going to make monkeys of ourselves all our lives?" he asked me, the perspiration rolling down his face.

"Not monkeys," I shouted, for the band had struck up. "They think we're the proprietors. The monkeys are in the wagons. We really ought to be throwing out hand-bills."

"It was very dull after this to go up the hill toward such a respectable place as Churchville, and we were in no hurry to reach it, for the good road ended there, as even a hotel proprietor is forced to admit."

## MORE LIKE IT

"Now they say they can weigh the conscience."

"By the ounce?"

"I imagine by the scruple."—Kansas City Journal.

SOIL PRODUCTS EXHIBIT  
PLANS TO BE WORKED OUT  
AT THE PRESCOTT MEETING

Arizona May Enter Big Exhibit at El Paso Exposition; Malcolm Fraser Is Here in Interests of Dry Farm Congress

STATE BOARD OF  
TRADE TO DECIDE

Arizona Clean-up in Wichita Exposition Leads to Belief More Premiums May Be Won at October Show in Pass City

At the meeting of the State Board of Trade, to be held at Prescott, September 25, matters of prime importance affecting future publicity measures for Arizona are to be decided. Among the most important of these considerations will be the decision to make a state exhibit at the International Soil Products Exposition, which is to be opened at El Paso, October 15, the date of the visit of President Wilson there, to dedicate the Elephant Butte dam.

The exposition is to run until October 21 and during its course, the congresses of the International Farm Congress and the International Irrigation Congress will hold their sessions, bringing together many hundreds of wealthy farmers from all parts of the west and from sections of the east.

Malcolm Fraser, formerly of Prescott and now secretary of the chamber of commerce of El Paso, is in the city, conferring with the local chamber of commerce on the Salt River Valley's plan for entering the prize exhibits at the exposition. Two years ago, Arizona cleaned up in practically every department of the dry farm congress exhibit at Wichita, and Fraser, who remains strong for Arizona, says that it is not impossible that the state may gather the grand

monies and the gay ribbons again. He said yesterday that Arizona has been signally successful every time her products have been exhibited in competition with other states. At Wichita, Arizona won the great silver cup for the best and most representative display from any of the seventeen states which competed and there were some wonderful state exhibits. Since the Wichita exposition, the International Soil Products Exposition has had great growth and the meeting at El Paso, with the other attractions of national importance, will draw it is expected, experts in agriculture and horticulture of international prominence not only from the great colleges of the United States, but from Brazil, Argentina, Japan, China and other countries not engaged in war.

The department of agriculture has men at El Paso now getting ready to hold a \$20,000 government exhibit. From the department of the interior and the Indian bureau great exhibitions are being prepared, the total space for these to total over one acre.

As a part of the proceedings of the International Irrigation Congress, Secretary Lane has arranged that the chiefs of the several bureaus of the reclamation service will participate in the programs. Lowest possible excursion rates from all points have been secured for these outstanding events.

Through the courtesy of General Carranza, the services of the Police Band of the City of Mexico have been secured and this aggregation of some of the best musicians in the world will play on the exposition grounds every afternoon and evening of the show. There are now fifty-eight military bands in El Paso, so that music in connection with the two congresses and the exposition is assured, and of the finest kind procurable anywhere.

The very slight danger of deterioration to the exhibits to be shipped to this show from different points in Arizona should have a great effect in ensuring the winning of the valuable trophies which are offered for the best state exhibit and the very wide range of productions possible to be grown in perfection in this state greatly strengthen Arizona's chances to win.

HEADLIGHTS TO  
HAVE DINNERS

Automobiles driven about the streets of Phoenix will soon be required to have dinners on their headlights. Automobiles approaching street cars at street intersections will also be required to stop at a reasonable distance from the standing car while passengers are received and discharged. These provisions are to be embodied in an ordinance to be presented for passage at the next meeting of the city commission.

For a long time there has been no end of complaint of the brightness of many headlights employed on automobiles running on the streets of Phoenix at night. Many narrow escapes from serious accidents have been reported because of these lights. Outside of the city several accidents of the past few months have been directly traceable to bright lights on approaching machines. It is to correct this menace to life and limb that the provision requiring dinners is to be embodied in an ordinance.

Passengers alighting from downtown cars are frequently obliged to hug closely to the cars in order to permit rapidly moving machines to pass. Many have stepped in front of automobiles approaching from the same direction in which the street cars are headed and have narrowly escaped being run down. A series of such near accidents has caused the city commission to take official notice of the menace and to direct corrective measures. It is predicted the ordinance as drafted will pass without discussion.

FUNERAL SERVICES  
FOR MISS SANDBURG

The funeral of Miss Lillie Sandburg, who died at the home of her sister Mrs. M. L. Vietz, on West Portland street last Saturday night took place yesterday at the chapel of Moore & McLeelan. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Banks, who is supplying for Dr. George R. Varney of the First Baptist church. There was a large attendance for the dead girl had been held in the highest esteem. Though she had been a resident of the city for only four years and though during much of that time she has been an invalid, she had cultivated a large circle of friends. The floral offerings were numerous and rich.

The remains were followed to Greenwood by a long procession of automobiles where a brief service was conducted.

Besides Mrs. Vietz, Miss Sandburg leaves two young brothers to mourn her. She was about twenty years of age.

## OFF TO COAST—T. S. Dempsey

left Wednesday night for Los Angeles where he will spend a short time enjoying a vacation, after which he will go to Benson for a brief stay, returning to Phoenix within two weeks.

## CALIFORNIA HEIRESS IS EARL'S BRIDE



Earl of Cottenham and bride leaving church after ceremony in a shower of rice.

One of the surprises of the season in London was the marriage of the Earl of Cottenham to Miss Patricia Burke, the lovely daughter of the late John Humphry Burke of California, which took place at fashionable St. George's, Hanover square, scarcely a week having elapsed since the announcement of the couple's engagement.

WRIGHT PROUD  
OF DEPARTMENT

Acting as though ten years had been lifted from his shoulders, Fire Chief A. F. Wright returned yesterday from his vacation of nearly a month spent on the coast. Fifteen minutes after he arrived in Phoenix he pinned on his chief's badge, announced that he was ready to go to work and told Assistant Chief W. D. Simmons to make a quick get-away for the same Pacific Ocean he had left behind but a day or



Fire Chief A. F. Wright

two previously. And Simmons thereupon procured a railroad ticket a mile long and packed up a few personal belongings and sat down to wait for the night train westbound.

When Chief Wright left Phoenix about the middle of August he went immediately to San Diego where he spent five days attending the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs' Association. There were 112 fire chiefs in attendance and there was much that was interesting and instructive. Besides the regular business of such a convention there was on hand a display of fire fighting equipment and apparatus such as has never before been assembled at any one place on the coast. It was an education in itself and gave the assembled chiefs a better idea of the advancement of modern methods. Incidental to the convention Chief Wright boosted Phoenix wherever it was necessary. But that wasn't often for the later day fame of Phoenix as a modernly equipped city had preceded him to the coast. And incidental too, to the convention, Chief Wright was elected

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vice president for Arizona of the association.

Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Alameda, Seattle and Tacoma were also visited and methods given close attention. Fire Chief Wright said last evening that in all the cities he visited he found no better equipment and no better drilled companies than right here in Phoenix. He said that he saw nothing that made him ashamed of his own department, although he gained much valuable information that can be applied locally. He is glad to be back.

TALLEY REPRIEVED  
FOR THREE MONTHS

Robert Dayton Talley will not be executed by the state today. The board of pardons and paroles, composed of Attorney General Jones, C. O. Case, superintendent of public instruction, and Curt Miller, citizen member, met at the state prison yesterday and voted to reprieve the Miami murderer for ninety days.

Although the board gave out no official word on their action, it was generally understood that it was to give the people of the state an opportunity to vote on the abolishment of capital punishment in Arizona. Talley's reprieve will give him a lease on life until after the election is held in November.

The condemned man's sister and mother were at the prison yesterday, and appeared before the board in behalf of the young man. Talley was convicted in Miami of murdering the father of the girl with whom he was in love. His defense was that he shot in self defense.

Talley's mother and sister arrived in Phoenix from Florence last evening on the same train that brought the members of the pardon board to the capital. They had been in Florence for some days, working in behalf of the condemned man.

## CUT THIS OUT!

Time Table on Orangewood, Stouts and Glendale Divisions

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 18, 1916

Phoenix for Orangewood		Orangewood for Phoenix		SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS	
Daily, Except Sunday		Daily, Except Sunday		Glendale for Phoenix	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
6:00	1:20	6:40	2:00	6:00	2:10
8:40	3:40	8:00	3:00	7:30	3:20
10:00	6:00	9:00	5:20	11:30	4:50
11:20	8:00	11:20	7:20		7:00
	10:00		9:20		9:00
Phoenix for Stouts		Stouts for Phoenix		Orangewood for Phoenix	
Daily, Except Sunday		Daily, Except Sunday		A. M.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	8:00	2:40
8:40	3:40	7:40	2:50	9:20	3:20
10:00	6:00	9:40	5:00	12:00	7:30
11:20	8:00	11:00	7:00		9:20
	10:00		9:00		
Phoenix for Glendale		Glendale for Phoenix		Phoenix for Glendale	
Daily, Except Sunday		Daily, Except Sunday		A. M.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	10:00	12:40
11:20	5:40	7:30	2:30		3:20
	10:00		4:50		6:00
					8:00
					10:00
				Phoenix for Orangewood	
				A. M.	
				8:40	12:40
				10:00	3:20
					6:00
					8:00
					10:00

## INDIAN SCHOOL DIVISION

Beginning at 6:00 A. M. cars leave Center and Washington Sts. every 20 min. until 11 P. M.; except at 6:40 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 7:20 P. M., 8:40 P. M., 9:20 P. M. and 10:40 P. M. Last car leaves city at 11:00 P. M.

## BRILL LINE DIVISION

Beginning at 6:10 A. M. cars leave Center and Washington Sts. every 30 min., until 10:40 P. M.—last car. ON SUNDAYS, last car leaves at 10:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS first two trips on Indian School and Brill lines are cancelled.

CHILDREN'S TICKETS may be purchased from any conductor, for the use of persons under 18 years of age. 25 rides for One Dollar.

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